THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.)
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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 4 Cents
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE CADETSHIP INVESTIGATION.

The Case of Coffroth, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District—Impudence of Golladay—The House Currency Expansion Bill—The Patent Reports—General Banks's View on Cuban Affairs—Postoffice Appointments—Julian's Contested Seat—The District Territorial Bill—A Cruel Hoax—The Georgia Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1870.

The Cadet Investigation.

The Cadet Committee examined General Schofield to-day in Butler's case, the purpose being to draw out what Butler alleges was said to him at the War Department about the appointment of General Tyler's son. General Schofield was not able to recall the details of the conversation, and his evidence proved to be of little value. Another witness from Tennessee was also examined in the same case, to fix certain dates of importance. Butler is quite confident that the committee will not report for his expulsion.

Another Pennsylvania Case.

There was an effort made in the House to get an order for an examination in Coffroth's case. He was a Democratic member from the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District in the former Congress, and appointed one cadet from Boston and another from New York. The story is generally current that a considerable sum of money changed hands in connection with the appointment. The House at one time seemed willing to order the inquiry, but General Logan and others reminded the House that a resolution passed last week, and Cessna's motion was finally defeated by seven majority.

Golladay Wants His Seat Again.

There was also something of a squabble over Golladay's impudent request for permission to withdraw his letter of resignation and again take his seat. Mr. Stokes, of all men, came in as his spokesman, with a request to have the case examined by the Judiciary Committee. Messrs. Bingham, Butler of Massachusetts, Banks, Dawes, Hotchkiss and Schenck all took the ground that the Governor of Kentucky has nothing to do with the matter, and that Golladay's resignation was fully accepted and the vacancy filled some weeks ago. Messrs. Dawes and Banks thought the House made a mistake in allowing him to resign as he did, but conceded in the view that the only way in which he can get back except by re-election. The House almost unanimously joined in this opinion, and thus squelched Stokes and Golladay. The committee have other witnesses here from Philadelphia, who are expected to give evidence about one of the South Carolina cadetships, and it is understood that Butler is ready to have his case reported.

The Currency Expansion Resolution.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House will be prepared in the course of a week to report in accordance with Mr. Loughridge's resolution of instructions. The bill will squarely provide for an additional fifty millions of greenbacks. The committee believe that it can be debated in the House, as several members who voted for instructions now say they are satisfied the vote was a wrong one. Whatever time the House gives to the measure will be wasted, as the Senate has unanimously declared against further inflation. It is not yet possible to say what the Committee will do on general questions. Some members, whose views at the opening of the session in December, were well defined, seem now to be much unsettled. The Committee will probably agree to the main feature of the Senate currency bill.

The Patent Reports.

The House Committee on Printing will tomorrow through Ladd, Linton & Co. begin publishing the report of the Patent Office. They propose to print five thousand copies monthly of each volume to contain full specifications of every patent issued, instead of extracts, and full instead of partial drawings. It is estimated that these monthly volumes would contain about seven hundred and fifty pages. It is proposed to issue copies regularly to a large number of prominent places in each State. The saving for the first year will be $164,000, and if the number of patents increases, as is expected for the next decade as it has during the last the new method will be by 1880 seven hundred thousand dollars less expensive per year than the present method.

The Cuban Question.

The House Foreign Committee this morning heard a long statement from General Banks on the condition of things in Cuba. He ignores all recent reports from the Island whatever, State Department or newspapers, and claims that the insurrection is doing great things, and are entitled to belligerent rights. The committee will not go with him to that extent, but may possibly agree to report for neutrality in our ports between Cuba and Spain. A bill of a limited character as this even cannot at present get through the Senate Foreign Committee.

The Nashville Postoffice.

The probabilities are that Hopkins, for postmaster at Nashville, will be confirmed within a few days. Senator Fowler has made a personal attack on Postmaster Hall, and he and the Senate should yield to his wishes to retain the present incumbent. Brownlow supports Hopkins, and several Senators who know him personally have replied in pointed terms to Fowler's attack.

The Cincinnati Postoffice.

Neither Postmaster Fould, of Cincinnati, nor the members from that city know of any move here to displace him, and if any ring has been formed for that purpose since he left home he does not yet know it.

Pelton's Contested Seat.

Julian's contested election case, which was one of the first to go to the printer during the recess, has been continually delayed until now it is one of the last to be reported. On occasions considerable talk, because of the evident intention to hold it off as long as possible.

The District Territorial.

The hearing before the Senate District Committee on the proposed territorial government here was quite well attended. The opponents of the bill had little to present beyond the general one charge that it is favored by many citizens who are not Republicans, but the committee stated this objection with the remark that it was observed, and it was evident from the talk of members that the measure will get a favorable report. Whether the Senate can be induced to give time for its consideration, is another thing.

The City of Boston.

A good deal of rejoicing was felt at the Capital to-day afternoon on receipt of a report from New York that the City of Boston had reached Liverpool under sail and in safety. Many inquiries have been made as to the particulars of the voyage, but up to a late hour nothing further has been received, and it is now feared that the report was a hoax of a cruel character.

The Georgia Bill.

The Georgia debate in the House was listened to with great interest, and the speeches of Bingham against and Butler in favor of the bill reported by Mr. Butler, were both strong and vigorous. The vote will be taken to-morrow. Opinions are divided as to how it will stand, but the bill will probably be passed.

The Toledo Harbor.

A delegation of gentlemen from Toledo were before the House Committee on Commerce to-day, asking an appropriation of $270,000 to finish up the work on the harbor of their city. They will not get so much money as that.

Bowen's South Carolina Cadetship.

The Military Committee to-day examined Mr. Elliott, of Philadelphia, whose son was appointed by Mr. Bowen, of South Carolina. From his testimony and that of others it appears that Bowen made the appointment at the solicitation of one of his constituents, who was induced to recommend the appointment at the request of Washington claim agent named McCarthy, who received one thousand dollars for the job. Mr. Bowen, however, did not receive any of the money. The Committee find that the names of witnesses do not appear, because they fear prosecution under the old bribery act quoted in the debates on Mr. Whittemore's case. A subsequent law of Congress, however, passed to protect a witness in the Indian land trust investigation, provides that no civil or criminal suits shall be brought against any witness because testimony elicited before a Congressional Committee. This may bar proceedings against persons thus far ascertained to be implicated in offering money to members.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

A SPRIGHTLY BIT OF FASHIONABLE GOSSIP—LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT—A RUFFIAN'S DAUGHTER CAPTIVATES A FOREIGN OFFICIAL.

Here is a sprightly bit of fashionable gossip: Pierre Bonaparte has become famous for marrying a saddler's daughter and shooting an offensive editor. The first act was regarded as a noble piece of heroism on his part. A certain young foreign gentleman, residing in this city, has furnished almost a parallel to Pierre Bonaparte's honorable conduct toward a saddler's daughter. The story is this: The young gentleman was walking down Pennsylvania avenue, about three or four weeks ago, enjoying a pleasant promenade alone, as Washington Broadway, when his attention was suddenly attracted to a very pretty girl standing in the doorway of a shop. Our hero was fascinated instantaneously. It was literally love at first sight. On pretence of making some purchase in the leather line he entered the store, engaged in conversation with the maiden and discovered she was the daughter of the proprietor. Our hero found excuses for making many subsequent visits to the store, and finally the parents of the girl noticing this marked attention to their daughter and thinking the disparity in rank was too great to admit of proper addresses, politely informed him that they would prefer him to discontinue his calls. The young gentleman, with an unsuspected manliness and evident sincerity, told the parents that his intentions were honorable to the last degree; that he loved the daughter devotedly, and that though their respective stations differed widely an arrangement could be made which, he hoped, would prove satisfactory to both sides. He told the father that his child was yet young enough to be thoroughly educated and fitted for any station in life, and that if he would consent he, the young gentleman, would leave the girl sent, to one of the best academies in the country, there to be the best accomplishments and such an education as highly creditable to all the parties concerned. The young man occupies a very high official position.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Postmaster General Creswell has made the following postal changes in Pennsylvania:

Monterey, Berks county—Stephen Smith, vice S. Kuhns, deceased.

Mohn's Berks county—J. D. Bieber, vice J. J. Smith, resigned.

Mount Hope, Berks county—Isaac Bordner, vice L. S. Battdorf, resigned.

Knauers, Berks county—W. R. Ziemer, vice J. Hagenbuch, resigned.

Kricks Mills, Berks county—E. B. Whiskeyman, vice J. Meyer, resigned.

Establishen—Frost's Station, Fayette county—John F. Means, Postmaster.

Mosier, Washington county—Catherine McWreath, P. M.

Reopville, Erie county—Dexter Spaulding, P. M.

Alpine, York county—William W. Ramsey, P. M.

Re-established—Calvin, Huntingdon county W. Smith, P. M.

Change name of Seeley, Bradford county, to Parks Creek.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS BY THE SUPREME COURT

Supreme Court, the United States *vs.* Henry Grossmeyer, **appeal** from the Court of Claims. Grossmeyer prior to the rebellion, was a citizen of New York, and had claims for loans and other indebtedness against one Einstein, a resident of Georgia, which, after the war commenced, he directed should be paid back to him, he directed to be invested in cotton for his use and benefit by Einstein, and it was so done. Subsequently the cotton was captured by the officers of the United States, where it was stored, sold by the Government, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury. The Court of Claims, finding that Grossmeyer had never been within the rebel lines nor was loyal during the war, gave him a judgment for the amount of the proceeds, $8,007 99. This court is now reversed on the judgment of the Court of Claims, Justice Davis delivered the opinion, holding that intercourse between the two sections was allowed, and became illegal upon the outbreak of the war without the enactment of any law to that effect, but that Congress, not intending there should be any misapprehension among the people, passed the law expressly declaring the fact. It would have been unlawful, therefore, for Grossmeyer or any person to have done or claimed to have been done by his agent, and that the agent must be unlawful also, and if it followed that the principal had been unlawful, that the agent must be unlawful also, and if it followed that the principal had been unlawful, that the agent must be unlawful also, and if it followed that the principal had been unlawful,

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY MARCH 8, 1870.

GOLD went to 12 5 8 yesterday—the lowest peg yet. There are those who predict a reaction, though with less confidence as the decline goes on. The remarkable part is the facility with which the country adjusts itself to the new, rather old order of things.

THE City Councils of Chicago have taken favorable action on the offer of Professor SAFFORD, of the Observatory, to supply correct time, at a cost of $1,000 a year to the city. The city of Pittsburgh has it in its power to obtain correct time from the Pittsburgh Observatory, under the care of Professor LANGLY, at a cost not exceeding that which Chicago proposes to pay. Shall we be less prompt in this matter than Chicago?

THE Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway project is exciting great interest among the people of West Virginia living near the proposed route. Meetings were held in three townships of Monongalia county last week, at all of which resolutions were adopted favoring the enterprise and promising to raise their quota of the capital needed whenever the company was organized, the building of the road commenced, and assurances given that it will be completed.

THIS winter a course of lectures has been delivered in Boston, the object of which has been to rehabilitate, or rather to restore to due prominence and relief certain truths rendered old fashioned by what is called progress of the age. One of these lectures was delivered a few evenings ago by Dr. WOOLSEY, President of Yale College. His subject was "Equilibrium between Physical and Moral Truth." In our time this equilibrium has been disturbed by the advance of the physical sciences. Brilliant discoveries in the laws of nature, and equally brilliant and practically useful applications of them to the relief of man's estate, have resulted in the exaltation of certain studies and the degradation of others. In this revolution dangerous consequences are involved, according to Dr. WOOLSEY:

> "This over valuation of physical science is disadvantageous to the healthy growth of character, for it suppresses motives for action awaiting the conscience, or directly formative of character; it diverts the mind from persons to things, and the governmental mode lies beyond its province; it suggests no idea of a perfect life, cannot define real sin. It cannot help man to understand his condition here, nor the duration of his being hereafter, nor God, towards whose very existence it maintains an uncertain attitude."

As the counterweight needed to restore the equilibrium thus destroyed Dr. WOOLSEY proposes the religion of the Bible.

THE Maryland Democrats are discussing what they shall do with and about the enfranchised negroes of that State. Hon. BEN. G. HARRIS, late M. C., advises resistance to the Fifteenth Amendment, but in what way is not apparent. Some of the Democratic papers want to deny the negroes the privilege of voting their ticket, even if so inclined; and in this spirit are some remarks in the Rockville *Sentinel*. Says that guardian of the temple of liberty and Democracy:

> "White men of Maryland, what shall we do? Shall we accept the situation, as advised by some of our cotemporaries, seek to conciliate the negro as into his favor with our party? Or, say we, Heaven forbid! We should regard the negro voter as more dangerous to our cause in the hands of a democrat, than of a republican. What benefit, we would ask, could possibly ensue to the Democratic party from snuffing the negro vote? By tampering with the negro for his vote, we would drive away two respectable white votes where we would get one from the negro. And if the negro party shall attempt to pander to the prejudices of the negro in order to get his vote, where is the difference between the two parties, the query among the laboring classes of white men. In the long run the party will not be responsible for the introduction of this state of things but men will, and they will be held responsible, and they will take to flog as they find them and act accordingly. Another reason why there is another objection to the subject, and that is the right to decide definitely the question, and say party ties and the results the negro vote to us: does not recognize the right, and not only acknowledge it but put it into immediate practice."

The last clause gives the "nub" to the argument. Possibly the negroes might do as voters; but then they may want office, and that is never to be thought of. To allow them to vote the Democratic ticket will be a great concession.

IN the COMMERCIAL, yesterday, an outline was given of a story told by the French correspondent of a New York paper, the story being the subject of the latest Parisian *sensation*. A manifest *canard*, according to which NAPOLEON III. died in September of last year, under the knife of the Surgeon RICORD, the Prince Imperial since then reigning in his steed as NAPOLEON IV., with his mother as Regent. On public occasions the eyes of the people have been imposed upon by a near relative of the late Emperor, who closely resembles him to be gone. Of course the object of this plan of deception was to give the new government the advantage of prescription and quiet possession before the cessation of the old should be known to the people. A very silly story, some will say, not worth telling, much less repeating. To us it seems worth referring to for the purpose of reminding the reader that this Parisian fiction described as very "Frenchy," is merely one of those old Roman legends which LIVY records as history, revived and slightly modified to suit the occasion. In the Roman story, TARQUINIUS, the King, is not been assassinated at the instigation of an aspirant for the throne, his wife TANAQUIL told the people that her husband had been only wounded, would soon be well, and that in the meantime he wished SERVIUS, (not the aforesaid aspirant) to perform the duties of the kingly office. This SERVIUS did so much to the satisfaction of the people that he was firmly seated on the throne when the death of TARQUINIUS could no longer be concealed.

A DIFFERENCE of views, no doubt honestly entertained, has impeded the passage of a law disposing of the unexpended balance question at Harrisburg. Until we have proof to the contrary we shall believe that the Republicans in the Legislature are to a man animated with the single intention to place the public money beyond the possibility of its ever being used by the State Treasurer for his individual benefit and to give to the State itself whatever advantage can be derived from the unexpended balance. A difference of opinion appears to exist as to the best way to do this. It would be placing a low estimate indeed on the intelligence of our Republican friends to intimate that they do not possess the requisite degree of practical statesmanship to master the question; and it would be worse yet to suppose that the proper spirit of concession and patriotic disposition to respond to the will of the people, clearly and emphatically expressed, are wanting at Harrisburg. We reject suggestions of such a character, from whatever source they may proceed. That the Democrats would rejoice to see the responsible majority fail of their duty in this particular, we can readily understand; but we cannot be made to believe, from anything we have yet seen or heard, that a single Republican in the Legislature is disposed to gratify them. Our view of the matter from the first has been briefly this: that the public money should be placed in banks that will give the highest rate of interest; that monthly returns should be made under oath of the amount held and rate of interest paid, and whether or not anything has been paid or promised for obtaining such deposites; that the State debt should be retired as rapidly as possible to the advantage of the State; and that the State Treasurer, who should have the selection of the depositaries, should be paid a proper salary and required to give proper bonds. These objects, as we understand it, are the leading ones always contemplated by the advocates of reform touching this subject; and it seems to us that there ought to be no difficulty in realizing them in a legislative enactment.

By Cable telegraph we learn that great uneasiness is felt by the friends of the University of France on account of certain clerical projects. This announcement seems to indicate the revival of the ancient and prolonged conflict of which the world used to hear so much, between the supporters and the opponents of free teaching in the colleges of France, organically associated under the name of the University. We need hardly remind our readers that, in this contest, on one side were arrayed, with the Jesuits at their head, all those who claimed that church orthodoxy, in virtue of its divine exemption from error, should dominate all secular instruction, and on the other side all those who held that instruction in literature and the sciences, to deserve the name, must be imparted by men free from the trammels of church dogmas. EDGAR QUINET will long be remembered by his writings, but longer for his part in the great battle to which we allude. We learn also that M. GUIZOT is chairman of the committee appointed to guard the interests of the University. Perhaps they could not be placed in safer or stronger hands—as while a decided Protestant, M. GUIZOT is remarkable for the breadth and comprehensiveness of his religious views. He has for some time been engaged in writing a series of historical sketches of the "Great Christians of France," the first volume of which has appeared under the title of "SAINT LOUIS and CALVIN." One of these a rigid Catholic and a Crusader, and the other the stern reformer of Geneva, but in GUIZOT's view both eminent Christians in accordance with the law of unity higher than that of diversity. We mention the view neither for condemnation nor approbation, but merely as indicating a state of mind which in the present condition of things in France may have seemed to qualify the aged minister of LOUIS PHILLIPE for the place of chairman of the committee named.

No debate in our Congress either on the Tariff or any other question, perhaps, was ever the occasion of more intense excitement than the debate on Protection a short time ago, produced in the French legislative body. "Sneers," "scoffs," "strong indications of irritation and anger," "loud laughter," "members rising from their seats," and other expressions of the kind in a French account of the debate, show with what interest the subject was discussed. To be sure, we must remember that M. THIERS's speech against the free trade treaty with England, was an attack upon the government. But the question of protection *is* regarded just now in France with great solicitude. M. THIERS, the celebrated historian, by his active participation in politics, is attracting a good deal of the same sort of attention and exciting the same sort of feeling of which LORD PALMERSTON was the object in the latter years of his Parliamentary career. People wonder at his green old age and his display of mental and physical vigor. He was born in 1798. One journalist says: "The man who always comes back and is always in fashion is M. THIERS. He is surrounded, *feted;* one would suppose that he is going to be again Minister, and would not suspect that it is twenty years since he was Minister. People admire and praise him, as if instead of merely giving his hand he could still give commissions. In politics he has the everlasting youth of M. AUBER in music, and a whole *conservatory* of young orators would fain train themselves by his counsel. In stature, he is too small to be received as a soldier in the line. He abounds in gestures; he swims, seizes his hair, flings hims-lf about. His sharp voice is persuasive; his eloquence cuts into subjects to render them clear; it is an acid that makes a hole in order to remove a stain." Besides his reputation as an historian, his championship of protection, gives M. THIERS some special interest in the estimation in this country just now.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, the well known author and journalist, an Irishman, has lately visited California, where he seems to have been at some pains to study the Chinese, at least those of the mercantile class. He says:

> "I am bound to say that I did not, in any instance, during my stay in San Francisco, hear a native American speak with hatred or contempt of the Chinese. The general opinion of genuine Americans seemed to be: 'The Chinese are good enough in their way, and as long as they keep their way, stay among us, and really desire the suffrage by and by, why, they must have it.'"

From Mr. MCCARTHY's statement it would appear that the Irish are the only people to whom the presence of the Chinese is a grievance. With one of his countrymen, a hotel waiter, he remonstrated against his hostility to them, but without much effect:

> "I endeavored to argue the point, dwelling especially on the fact that perhaps he and I could hardly demand too strongly a great many measures to exclude foreigners from the United States. There was a politic, magnificent, and generous welcome which greeted, before between ourselves and the Mongolians, 'Sir,' said he, 'we made the crossed and in our ?'"

Among the Chinese merchants with whom MR. MCCARTHY became acquainted, were two brothers, well educated and familiar with two or three Western languages. One of them had lived in Melbourne, Australia, and spoke with—

> "Warmth and energy of the freedom accorded to the Chinese in Australia. There was no sort of social ostracism pursued him, no formal exclusion. No arable pursued him, no formal exclusion. No arable pursued him, no necessity of living in particular lanes, no notion that he was the equal of his quarter and avoiding that he was the equal of everybody else, and no thought of mounting or even mocking him. But here [in San Francisco] and in the shops his shop-keepers with an expressiveness which made one think of the Faubourg St. Germain."

It is not pleasant to be glad of such a contrast between an English colonial city and an American city, and when we remember that Irish abound in the former as in the latter place, we cannot fail to ask for the cause of the difference. One is not willing to believe that Americans regard the oppression of the weak and meek with less indignation, or less promptitude of interference than Englishmen.

MR. MCCARTHY also informs us that he was assured that the Chinese are not anxious to remain isolated as a class, that they are not indifferent to the question of citizenship, and that they are beginning more and more to think themselves entitled to ask for the protection of the franchise.

WEST POINT.

In the providential government of the world good is often seen to be educed from evil. This connection between the two great antagonists has frequently been strikingly exemplified in history. Thus a teacher of youth in Berlin, a candidate of theology whose talents had not sufficed to make him a preacher, having incurred the suspicion of having murdered the old woman with whom he boarded, and, under the pains of the thumbscrews, having confessed himself guilty of the crime, of which he was presently proved innocent, FREDERIC the Great was so horrified by the circumstance that *torture* was at once abolished in his dominions. The example thus set was before long imitated in other countries on the continent.

Without for an instant comparing the practice of torture with the present mode of appointing cadets to West Point and Annapolis, we trust that the abuse of the mode, recently proclaimed to the world, will soon be the occasion of exemplifying the derivation of good from evil. From Washington we learn that the National Association of school men and superintendents in session there, or, at least, leading men among them, are exerting themselves in favor of fixing competitive examination as the basis of admission to the great national institutions just named. It is also stated that prominent government officials there are friendly disposed towards the plan recommended.

People had better not make too much of the late revelation of corruption in the matter of these cadet appointments. It seems likely that suspicion in many minds will attach to a great number of innocent and strictly honorable men. But this is not one of the deplorable consequences of such investigations as those which have resulted in the retirement of several members of Congress to the shades of private life. Charity, as well as the absence of all occasion for suspicion until a short time ago, enjoins upon us to restrain our misgivings within due bounds.

However, the absence of opportunities is an adjuvant of purity that will be properly appreciated by all members of Congress who pray to be delivered from temptation. Exemption from the annoyance of solicitation will also be eagerly grasped, as soon as possible, by the parties interested, we may assume. And these reasons for a change we think will be reinforced by the decided favor of the people whenever they come fully to understand the advantages of the competitive examination basis. The effect of the change proposed will be both to popularize the national academies and to elevate the standard of qualifications by which admission shall be obtained. Hitherto, though some boys of obscure social condition have from time to time been received as cadets, it is true, we believe, that applicants of a different social position have enjoyed better chances of obtaining the object of their desires. At least, accidential or providential acquaintance or relations with men of political influence have naturally had much to do with the success of the candidate. Under the proposed arrangement all this would be changed. A rigorous and impartially conducted examination would determine with reasonable precision who of all the applicants possessed the natural and acquired qualities which best prepared him to use the advantages of the school and afterwards to serve the country. As a proper result of this carefulness in the selection of students, a larger proportion of those who enter will be enabled to complete the course, and a higher standard of intellectual attainments and of moral and physical discipline will be established in the two great national schools. And their example, in the way of reaction, will exert a useful influence upon the school system of the entire country.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

ATTENTION.

I have thought
A brother's and sister's love was much;
But the affection of a loving child
For a fond father, gushing as it does
With the sweet springs of life, and living on
Through all earth's changes, like a principle
Cherished with reverence and made more pure
By early discipline of light and shade,
Is most to be holier. [WILLIS.

A New York correspondent writes to a Western paper: "The other evening an acquaintance showed me one of the finest libraries hereabouts, observing, 'shall I tell you how I acquired these volumes?' They represent my savings in lunches. Formerly I used to have regularly a warm dinner at Delmonico's. At length it occurred to me that this was spending money foolishly, and, wanting a library, I concluded to bring my lunches from home and in the future spend the money previously paid for them for books. The result you see before you."

The moral of the following item from the New York *Commercial* is of universal application: "Not long since some gentlemen took hold of a railroad leading from New York, which had been a source of annoyance to the public and peculiar disaster to the old owners. The trains were increased four-fold in number. In place of night trains, except on two lines of the week, trains started for market on every night, running up to twelve o'clock, though they did not at first pay for the coal consumed. As a result of these and other improvements and reforms, business has been attracted thither. The road has trebled in value and real estate along the entire route has appreciated from ten to twenty-five per cent. What is true of this branch alone would be true of all other lines of travel leading from the metropolis."

A resolution has been introduced into the Ohio Legislature to submit the following amendment to the Constitution to a vote of the people: "That the right of any person to vote in this State shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex." The resolution has been made the special order for Thursday next.

A new style of water-proof boots has lately been brought out in Lynn. The material is the ordinary lasting or serge, and in appearance exactly resembles the ordinary serge boot. Before making up, however, the serge, as well as the lining, is impregnated with a preparation of paraffine, which renders the cloth impervious to water, except when great effort is made to force it through. When upon the foot this boot, it is said, sheds water from the foot this boot, it is said, sheds water from the foot this boot, it is said, sheds water perfectly. The process, which has been patented, adds but little to the cost of a boot, and must largely increase its value for winter wear.

A nice little game has been stopped at the New York Custom House. Some of the men have been accustomed to wear "stomach cantees," fitting about the body under the coat, into which they would syphon off liquor from casks unloading, carry it away, empty it safely and return.

The Supreme Court has at last decided a point long mooted, but never before positively determined. This point was brought up in several cotton cases, and was, in brief, "When did the war close?" The court fixed it at the 20th day of August, 1866, that being the date of President Johnson's proclamation to that effect.

For the first time since the palefaces came across the sea (says a Connecticut paper) they now own the whole soil embraced within the limits of the township of East Lyme, Conn. On Wednesday last Albert S. Manwaring received a title to the last remnant of the Black Point Indian lands, and, with his ox team, he carried the goods and chattels of John Nonesuch and family, the last Indians of Niantic, to New London. John is the last of his tribe.

The Scandinavian population of Minnesota numbers about 60,000, or one-eighth of the entire population of the State. Of this aggregate of 60,000 the Norwegians number 40,000; Swedes 13,000, and Denmark 8,000. The Norwegians heavily preponderate, and are mostly farmers, with few exceptions confining themselves to the "rural districts." The large majority of the Swedes and Danes are also farmers; still a large number reside in the towns and cities; many are mechanics and traders, and enter into the social and industrial life of the cities.

Some of the boilers in Sheffield, England, have been set upon a new plan. It consists of an arrangement of fire clay plates, by which the gases are thoroughly intermixed at four successive stages in their progress through the flue, and thrown in thin streams against the surface of the boiler. The capacity of the boiler is not contracted, and the heat of the gases can escape this repeated, forcible contact with the boiler, and in the process the heat they contain is so nearly absorbed by the iron of the boiler that a series of careful tests show an average evaporation of twelve pounds of water for each pound of bituminous coal used. The improvement can be applied to any ordinary boiler without resetting it, and the fire clay plates can be furnished at so moderate a cost that the expense is soon repaid by the saving of fuel.

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MR. WELLS UNDER REVIEW.

Protection as it Addresses Itself to the Agriculturist.

Since my last publication on this subject a friend has sent me some remarks upon my comparative table of prices that had come to him, as he assures me, from a friendly hand, as follows:

"I notice in the table of Carey's second letter that he gives Wells's price of wheat in 1859 at $1 45 per bushel, calling it false, and puts 95 cents as the true price. I know that the average of the lowest prices of Genesee wheat in New York, in 1859, was $1 07, and the average of the highest prices was $1 26, average of both, $1 43½. This is within 1½ cents of Wells's 'false price,' and 48½ cents above Carey's 'true price.' So, too, 21 cents a pound for English bar iron is adopted as the 'false price' of Wells, and 9 cents as the 'true price.' I find that the average of the same iron in New York was 2 1 40 or $2 3 5 cents per hundred, being within 1½ cents of the 'false price' of Wells, and a whole cent less than Carey's 'true price.' Instead of being false, Wells's figure is, as near as may be, 10 per cent too high, no of salt, stated at 40 cents, being false, and $1 50 the average, as I make it, was about 86 cents.

"The argument in concerning the domestic cost of food; yet it appears export prices are taken by Carey, which is wrong, for I fear that the figures of Mr. Carey are not reliable."

To the author of this I here acknowledge myself much indebted, his criticisms having led me to the discovery of an error against himself committed by the Commissioner, and copied without examination by myself, to which I will now allude as I make deductions from the figures there given as to iron by either him or myself. Before, however, touching that subject, I propose to verify my statements as to wheat, which, and to do so I take tables furnished by the *Journal of Commerce*, giving the prices of that commodity *in the City of New York*, the ground selected for comparison by the Commissioner himself.

The *Journal's* tables make no reference to farm prices, being, I fear, their object being that of showing what are, and what have been, the prices of commodities in general, and for that end it presents those of *State* and *Western* flours, *Michigan* and No. 2 *spring* wheat, and *corn*, which, as one of the fancies, being left unnoticed. For those standard qualities the prices in the periods selected by the Commissioner are thus given:

	Jan. 1865.	1869	Jan. 1869.	1870.
Michigan	$1 25	$1 50	$2 13½	$1 55
No. 1 Spring	83½	1 18	1 70	1 30

Taking now the average of these periods, we obtain the following figures, which may be regarded as those of the calendar years referred to by the commissioner, to wit:

	1869.	1870.
Michigan	$1 37½	$1 42½
Spring	1 00¾	1 50

Taking the average of monthly prices given by the *Journal* for that month, those nearest can anywhere be found—we obtain figures for 1869 that are slightly different, those for Michigan being but $1 76, while those for the best quality of Spring rise to $1 86.

Turning next to the Commissioner's tables we find him to have given, as the ruling prices of this favorite fine grain, $1 45 for Michigan, *seven and a half cents* MORE *than the price of the* HIGHEST *quality reported by the Journal*. The application of penalties, which renders the cloth impervious to water, except when great effort is made to force it through. When upon the foot this boot, it is said, sheds water from the foot this boot, it is said, sheds water perfectly. The process, which has been patented, adds but little to the cost of a boot, and must largely increase its value for winter wear.

A nice little game has been stopped at the New York Custom House. Some of the men have been accustomed to wear "stomach cantees," fitting about the body under the coat, into which they would syphon off liquor from casks unloading, carry it away, empty it safely and return.

The Supreme Court has at last decided a point long mooted, but never before positively determined. This point was brought up in several cotton cases, and was, in brief, "When did the war close?" The court fixed it at the 20th day of August, 1866, that being the date of President Johnson's proclamation to that effect.

For the first time since the palefaces came across the sea (says a Connecticut paper) they now own the whole soil embraced within the limits of the township of East Lyme, Conn. On Wednesday last Albert S. Manwaring received a title to the last remnant of the Black Point Indian lands, and, with his ox team, he carried the goods and chattels of John Nonesuch and family, the last Indians of Niantic, to New London. John is the last of his tribe.

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THE PLEASANT VALLEY RAILROAD.

Reply to Commodore Kountz.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In a morning paper, a day or two ago, Commodore Kountz claimes having told me that he could buy the Legislature of Pennsylvania. I would very respectfully call his attention to a conversation (public) in a sleeping car between this city and Alliance on Saturday morning, two weeks ago, in which he *boasted* that for $500 he could get any legislation he desired, even the right to take up its road or any part of it, and detailing to me the mode he would pursue—through the influence of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's friends, *et cet.*

This I know he will not deny, for he certainly has not forgotten it so soon.

I think if the Commodore had *seen* his article before he published it, it would not have appeared. Yours, respectfully,

WM. MCCREERY.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

A Few Queries Relative to the Proposed Amendment.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Will you permit a few queries relative to the proposed religious amendment to the constitution?

Will the *word* God in the Constitution of the United States make the nation more godly? Will it stay evil in the land? Will it reach the hearts and consciences of the dishonest and the debauched, of murderers and tyrants? Will it induce our legislators to make more righteous laws? Could the proposed amendment, had it been a part of the Constitution, have prevented, for example, the enactment of the fugitive slave law? We fear not, for many clergymen pronounced it the will of God. It was God in the *hearts* of the people which made them resist that law. It is God in the hearts of the people which alone can ever make a nation righteous. Putting the word God in the Constitution will not put God in men's hearts and lives.

Let us not waste our energies in struggling for a form which is worse than empty—lifeless as it will now assertion among us; but let us strive rather to educate the people of this republic to understand the great principles of truth, justice and freedom, which are of God wherever they are found. Then we shall be able to put the *spirit* of God in our laws, and have no fear that He will feel dishonored if we do not frequently print his name.

H. P. J.

PERSONAL.

ADIEU, MIGNONNE, MA BELLE.

Adieu, Mignonne, ma belle, when you are gone,
Vague thoughts of you will wander, searching love
Thro' this dim heart, thro' this dim room, Mignonne,
Like fragrance from your hair and dress will move.

How will you think of this poor heart to-morrow,
This poor fond heart with all its joy in you?
Which you were fain to leave on purpose sorrow,
Though now you bid it such a light adieu.

You'll sing, perchance—"I passed a night of dreams
Once, in an old inn's wide, warm-paved bed,
Lasting on life's dull way. How strange it seems
That nevermore I there shall lean my head!"

Adieu, Mignonne, adieu, Mignonne, ma belle!
All little wish, and greeting was so gay.
Our inverse paleness, which I have thought "Farewell"
Cost all over be said a word to say.

I leave a thousand fond farewells with you:
Some for your red, wet lips which were so sweet,
Some for your darling eyes, so dear, so blue,
Some for your wicked, wanton little feet;

But for your little heart, not yet awake,
Which you were fain to leave on purpose bed,
It seems so fast asleep, I fear to break
The poor thing's slumber. Let it still sleep on!

ROBERT LYTTON.

Thurlow Weed says that he was summoned to Washington by Mr. Lincoln, in February, 1865, and was asked by him to raise $15,000, which the Government must have for a special war purpose, but could take from no existing appropriation. The President gave him a sheet of paper, with these words: "The matters I spoke to you about are important, and I hope you will not neglect them. A. LINCOLN." Weed thereupon went back to New York and got sixteen men to subscribe the required sum under Mr. Lincoln's name, and forwarded the money. Among the signers were Marshall O. Roberts, A. T. Stewart and Vanderbilt.

James W. Mason, nominated to the Senate as Minister Resident and Consul General at Liberia, is a mulatto and a native and resident of Chicot county, Arkansas, where he is now engaged in planting. After graduating in Franklin College, Ohio, he was taken by his father to Paris, where he again graduated at a French national school. Enlisting in the French army, he served throughout the Crimean war, and was brevetted lieutenant colonel for distinguished services. About a year ago he was nominated as judge of the court at Cape Town, but owing to unfavorable legislation and the unhealthiness of the courts in Africa he declined the appointment. His present appointment as Minister to Liberia was made on the recommendation and at the instance of Senator McDonald, of Arkansas.

Reynolds, the murderer of Dr. Parkman, is suffering death, who boasted that "hanging was played out," at last realizes his condition, and about his first same statement is that "he would be cursed if he would be hung." His name is Breed, and a brother who had resided in Pittsburgh for a few days ago, visited him on Friday. He is sentenced to be hung on the eighth of April.

A trade manufacturer having displayed in a flaming advertisement the fraudulent announcement that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had enjoyed his treatment, that gentleman sent him a letter in which he says in very warm terms: "I never knew him, and saying that I regard your action as a gross imposition upon, and your treatment of the public as a deliberate swindle. If you will put one of your trusses upon your own person, we shall make a test case, for I know of no rupture so eminent and distinguished."

A remarkable case of the power of emotions upon the physical system was lately been brought to notice. Some time last fall a girl, residing in the family of Mr. D. H. Smith, the Falls of Illinois, near Port Byron, Illinois, in a violent fit of anger suddenly lost her voice, and for months was totally unable to speak a word. Several physicians were called in, but their remedies were in vain, and the case was pronounced hopeless. Recently, during the absence of the entire family, except the girl, the house took fire, doing damage to perhaps the extent of a hundred dollars. The girl was naturally much alarmed and excited, but since that time she has recovered her voice, and is daily speaks as fluently and readily as ever.

Ms. Fechter performed thirty-six nights to houses averaging nightly $1,821, making:

Total receipts	$65,554
Paid Mr. Fechter, at the rate of $500 currency per night	$19,440
Average expenses of theater (slightly during the engagement of Mr. Fechter	6,000
Total for thirty-six nights	$25,440
Profit to management	$40,078

The New York *Times* says: "In three months since Judge Barnard left the bench that 'it was curious, while every one said he was for saloon lawyers seemed to desire to have the case of their cases. Yesterday, again, he stated that he sent a reference to 'his friend,' a speech of his before the bar of the city of the lawyers before him, and his own. Is such a joke more humiliating to the Judge or the bar?"

Disraeli, in a recent speech, said Englishmen should be 'glad to admit, and proud to remember, that it can never be said of the American Republic that it for a moment tolerated the schemes or encouraged the plots of a Fenian conspiracy,' and that the conduct of this Government throughout the whole Fenian business had "been marked by a spirit of order and the utmost political integrity."

"You know," says *Harper*

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Special Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1870.

The gold premium continues to absorb a great deal of attention, and whether the "wish is father to the thought" or not, the public mind is emphatically in favor of a further decline sufficient to bring it down to par. If the popular wish can accelerate this downfall it is certainly being exerted to the utmost at the present time. Indeed, there has of late been a wonderful concentration of depressing circumstances to force gold down. It is assumed that Mr. Boutwell, the admirable Secretary of the Treasury, exercises the controlling dictatorship over the gold premium.

The power is vested in his hand by virtue of his being the chief seller of gold in the market. Other persons sell the gold already in the market, but he has access to the parcels still unsold. Wheat in fair demand; sales No 1 red winter at $1 16@1 16 white at $1 16@1 17; No 2 spring at $1 12@1 13. Corn—Sales Market quiet but unchanged, with sales from first hands at 80@81c for prime yellow, and 78@79c on the track were reported at 80@81c. Corn dearer under a falling off in the receipts. Oats—No sales were made on the market, but we hear of sales of Ohio at 57c per bushel. Rye—The market is without change. Barley—Sales were made on the market at 75c per bush. Barley is dull and unchanged, with sales from first hands at 70@75c. Provisions—Market is dull but unchanged, with sales from first hands at 19@19½c for shoulders, 25@26c for hams, 19½@20c for clear sides. Lard—Sales Market quiet but unchanged, with sales from first hands at 16@16½c. Whisky—Sales Market quiet but unchanged, with sales from first hands at 93c. Seeds—Timothy—Sales Market quiet but unchanged, with sales from first hands at $3 50@3 75. Flaxseed—Sales Market quiet but unchanged, with sales from first hands at $2 30@2 35.

The receipts for the week ending this evening are 1,000 bbls flour, 5,000 bushels wheat, 5,000 bushels corn, 2,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels barley, 1,000 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels seed, 1,000 bbls whisky, 1,000 bbls provisions, 1,000 bbls lard, 1,000 bbls salt, 1,000 bbls coal, 1,000 bbls iron, 1,000 bbls nails, 1,000 bbls lumber, 1,000 bbls wool, 1,000 bbls hides, 1,000 bbls leather, 1,000 bbls petroleum, 1,000 bbls pig lead, 1,000 bbls ore, 1,000 bbls coke, 1,000 bbls glass, 1,000 bbls paper, 1,000 bbls rags, 1,000 bbls tobacco, 1,000 bbls furniture, 1,000 bbls machinery, 1,000 bbls sundries.

The shipments are 1,000 bbls flour, 5,000 bushels wheat, 5,000 bushels corn, 2,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels barley, 1,000 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels seed, 1,000 bbls whisky, 1,000 bbls provisions, 1,000 bbls lard, 1,000 bbls salt, 1,000 bbls coal, 1,000 bbls iron, 1,000 bbls nails, 1,000 bbls lumber, 1,000 bbls wool, 1,000 bbls hides, 1,000 bbls leather, 1,000 bbls petroleum, 1,000 bbls pig lead, 1,000 bbls ore, 1,000 bbls coke, 1,000 bbls glass, 1,000 bbls paper, 1,000 bbls rags, 1,000 bbls tobacco, 1,000 bbls furniture, 1,000 bbls machinery, 1,000 bbls sundries.

There is increased inquiry and demand for local stocks and bonds. Allegheny Valley 7-30's have been of late unusually active, and although there are many who desire to possess these bonds at a lower price than they have been ruling at, we notice great firmness among holders, and we have heard of no sales under 85 and commission. Fort Wayne guaranteed stock is in steady demand as an investment, and the advanced price is well sustained. In the event of the funding bill becoming a law, under which the public debt will be funded at a cheaper rate of interest than ever before established, there will be a rapid appreciation of all securities, and railroad and municipal stocks and bonds which afford a more liberal rate of interest. Already immense quantities of these securities have been absorbed by European capitalists, and are regarded with favor.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, March 5, 1870:

Exchanges.	Balances.
February 28	$ 469,513 57	$181,520 99
March 1	455,749 21	89,466 69
March 2	483,107 45	102,480 27
March 3	452,102 85	89,443 38
March 4	513,266 64	94,457 01
March 5	591,840 11	79,859 87
Total	$3,070,153 05	$636,918 31

—The government bond market looks weak to-day, except the old series which advanced in the face of declining gold. The new bonds are very sensitive to the pending legislation on the Funding bill, and it is generally thought that should that measure become a law, they would suffer a heavy decline.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '62	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '64	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '65	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	109	109
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109½
10-40s	104½	104½
Gold	112½	112½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 7, 1870.	10	10:11	10:12	10:13	1:30	4:00
	10 A. M.		10 A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	195½	195½	195½	195½	197	197
Erie	25¾	25	25	25	25	25
Harlem	140½					
Reading	97	97	97½	97½	97¾	97¾
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87¾	87¾
Illinois Central	132					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago and Northwestern	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Do preferred	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Rock Island						
St. Paul	43	43	43	43	43	43
St. Paul preferred	77	77	77	77	77	77
Toledo and Wabash	44				44	44
Toledo and Wabash pref	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½
Fort Wayne						
Chicago and Alton	91	91	91	91	91	91
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Western Union Telegraph	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Pacific Mail	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
Adams Express	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
American M. U. Ex.	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
United States Express	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½
Merchants' Union Express	113	113	113½	113½	113½	113½
Gold						

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Satur.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	195½	197	1½	
Erie	25¾	25		¾
Harlem	140½			
Reading	97	97¾	¾	
Michigan Central	132			
Michigan Southern	87½	87¾	¼	
Illinois Central	132			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾		
Chicago and Northwestern	68¾	68¾		
Do preferred	84½	84½		
Rock Island				
St. Paul	43	43		
St. Paul preferred	77	77		
Toledo and Wabash	44	44		
Toledo and Wabash pref	76½	76½		
Fort Wayne				
Chicago and Alton	91	91		
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31½		
Western Union Telegraph	34¾	34¾		
Pacific Mail	68½	68½		
Adams Express	61½	61½		
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	24½	24½		
American M. U. Ex.	25½	25½		
United States Express	51½	51½		
Merchants' Union Express	113	113½	½	
Gold	112½	112½		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in Government, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day, will, on commission, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists at the most favorable terms for the New York Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, March 7, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market ruled dull yesterday, with a restricted demand for most articles. The unsettled condition of the money market continues; gold having further declined, imported articles are weak with a declining tendency. The question is, how much lower will gold go? Who can answer the question. Correct figures are very difficult to obtain; dealers cannot be too cautious in that respect. The weather was winterish. The nominal rates for the leading articles were as follows:

ASHES—Market more active; we can report sales in a fair extent at the following: clover 38 cents 2½ basis; timothy scarce and wanted at $1 00@1 05 basis; flax seed ranges from $2 10@2 15.

BEESWAX—Market well supplied with a variety of kinds. We are reported sales of Lake Shore Peachblows on track, 10 bbls, at 40c; In Store Peachblows on track, 10 bbls, at 40c; in store 10 bbls, at 40c; and sales were made from store at the usual advance.

BUTTER—The bulls are reporting a regular trade demand at the following prices: Bran $1 00@ 1 10 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs $1 00@1 10; chopped oats and 1 10 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs $1 00@1 10; chopped oats and corn $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt.

CORN MEAL—The stock in the market has been light for several days. Holders are firm. We are reported sales of kiln dried at $1 10; common grade $1 00.

CHEESE—Market steady but unchanged; sales Western Reserve 16@17c; New York Factory 17c; Dairy 15@16c; New York State Farm Dairy 15@16c; Eastern cheese 15@16c.

CANDLES—Steady with regular demand; sales at sixes in bags, and $2 25@2 50 in bbls.

CANDY—Market quiet but unchanged; seemed wearer with a slight falling off in the demand. Dealers have a fair stock on hand. We are reported sales of stick candy in boxes, assorted plain, at 12½c; sugar cured do at 13½c; rib sides, plain, at 12½c; sugar cured do at 13½c; sugar cured hams 16c; breakfast bacon 16c. Moss pork declined to $27 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Market steady but unchanged; sales Apples at 5@5½c; peaches at 10@12½c; cherries at 18@20c; plums at 10@12½c; blackberries at 10@12½c; raspberries at 18@20c.

EGGS—Market steady but unchanged; sales at 25@26c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Market steady but unchanged; sales at 50@55c ₱ lb.

FISH—Market steady but unchanged; sales Mackerel, shore, No 1, at $19 00@20 00; No 2 do at $17 00@18 00; No 3 do at $15 00@16 00; No 1 bay at $16 00@17 00; No 2 do at $14 00@15 00; No 3 do at $12 00@13 00; No 1 Lake Trout at $9 00@10 00; No 2 do at $8 00@9 00; No 3 do at $7 00@8 00; No 1 Lake Herring at $6 00@7 00; No 2 do at $5 00@6 00; No 3 do at $4 00@5 00; No 1 Salmon Trout at $9 00@10 00; No 2 do at $8 00@9 00; No 3 do at $7 00@8 00; No 1 White fish at $9 00@10 00; No 2 do at $8 00@9 00; No 3 do at $7 00@8 00; Codfish at 7½@8c; Pickerel at $5 00@6 00; Trout at $6 00@7 00; Halibut at 10@12½c; Herring at $6 00@7 00; Cod fish 7½@8c for large, and 5½@6c for medium.

FLOUR—Market steady but not very active; dealers take hold sparingly. Prices are the same that have ruled for some time past. The mills are well supplied with wheat and are doing a good business with dealers that purchase to sell again. Their rates are unsettled. The stores have a fair supply on hand and are making regular sales of spring wheat at $5 25@5 50, and winter wheat $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl; fancy brands at various prices. The receipts since our last by river and rail were 995 bbls.

FRUIT—Green—Dull at $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—Market quiet but unchanged; sales were reported at 30@35c ₱ lb.

HAY—Market steady; sales of timothy at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; mixed at $1 00@1 05; prime timothy at $1 10@1 15; choice timothy at $1 20@1 25; loose baled at $1 25@1 30.

HIDES—Market steady but unchanged; sales at 8½@9c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Market steady but unchanged; sales at 25@30c ₱ lb.

LIME—Market steady but unchanged; sales at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Market steady but unchanged; sales at 60@65c ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Market steady but unchanged; sales at 5½@6c ₱ lb.

OILS—Market steady but unchanged; sales Linseed, boiled, at 90c@$1 00; raw at 85@90c; lard oil, No 1, at 90c@$1 00; No 2 at 80@85c; coal oil, crude, at 25@30c; refined at 35@40c; Neatsfoot oil at $1 00@1 10; Whale oil at 70@75c; Sperm oil at $1 75@2 00.

ONIONS—Market steady but unchanged; sales at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

PEANUTS—Market steady but unchanged; sales at 6@7c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Market steady but unchanged; sales at 50@60c ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Market steady but unchanged; sales Hams at 16@17c; shoulders at 12½@13c; sides at 14½@15c; clear sides at 15@15½c; breakfast bacon

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of lotters Laid at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-pay ment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Briggs, Mrs. Chas., Chicago, Ill.	
Barton, Wm., Williamsport, N. J.	
Fink, P. Z., Indiana, Pa.	
Hall, Jacob, Cross-ville, N. Y.	
Gagaran, Miss Maria, New York	
Hale, James, Marine Mills, Minn.	
Hamline, H., Baltimore, Md.	
Loughleary, Dr. Chas., Wentzville, Mo.	
Lewitzka, A., Brooklyn, N. Y.	
MacFarland, Miss Rachel, Washington, D. C.	
Miller, Lock & Co., Toledo, Ohio	
McDonald, John, Van Valley, Pa.	
McKrell, Sallie, Mayslick, Ky.	
McConnell, David, Walnut, Pa.	
Paxton, Rev. Jno. K., Princeton, N. J.	
Salazes, Meger, Baltimore, Md.	
Smith, R. R., Apollo	
Adams, Virginia, Dresden, Ohio	
Adams, Miss Sallie, Dresden, Ohio	
Brunnar, F., New York	
Curtis, Wm., Philadelphia, Pa.	
Crawford, E., New Castle, Pa.	
James, James, Mankato, Minn.	
Love, Hph., Devon on the Schuylkill	
Miller, Geo., Ashlaie, Pa.	

SECOND LIEUTENANT.—Mr. John Cowley has been elected Second Lieutenant of the first company Duquesne Grays.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A meeting of the Central Board of Education will be held this afternoon at No. 81 Fourth avenue, third story.

EXCELLENT ROADBED.—The roadbed of the Connellsville Railroad Extension will be the best in the State, being loaded mainly on solid rock.

POLICE ITEMS.—The aldermen of the city were generally attending the opening of the March term of Court, yesterday, and, as a result, police items were scarce.

COMMISSION RECEIVED.—The County Recorder, Mr. Hunter, yesterday received the commission of J. G. Backofen, Esq., as Notary Public.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Finance Committee of City Councils will be held this week. Col. Phillips, Chairman of the Committee, having returned to the city on Sunday.

CLOCK REPAIRING.—Orders for the repairing of clocks in any part of the city left at W. G. Dunseath's, No. 56 Fifth avenue, will receive prompt attention.

WEAK EYES.—W. G. Dunseath, No. 56 Fifth avenue, has a complete stock of Scotch Pebble spectacles, suited for all ages and Warranted to improve the sight.

MRS. MCNAIR WRIGHT.—The books of this author, "Priest and Nun" and "Almost a Nun," are for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., 136 Liberty street.

CHIMNEY BURNED OUT.—The alarm of fire about half past eight o'clock last evening was occasioned by the burning out of a chimney on Pride street, near Pennsylvania avenue. No damage was done.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—An unsuccessful attempt has been made to abolish corporeal punishment in the Minersville (Schuylkill county) School. The Local Board seem to think some of the pupils need flogging occasionally.

PROF. O. W. BURNS, A. M., of Sewickley Academy, will deliver his lecture on "The Abuse and the Use of the Tongue," in the Methodist Church, Belleview, next Wednesday evening.

CASHIER.—Yesterday afternoon a milk wagon, while turning off First avenue into Short street, organist, followed the driver a short distance and upsetting and distributing the lacteal fluid over the street. C. Williams owned the wagon.

MINISTER CALLED.—The Presbyterian Church, of Sharpsburg, held a congregational meeting yesterday, and by a unanimous vote invited the Rev. W. ——— Paxton, of Princeton, N. J., to become their pastor, and authorized a call to be made out for him.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—In accordance with the decline in prices of groceries and provisions, I have determined to sell at a less profit while times, and have therefore made a very liberal reduction in prices. Wm. Warden, National House, Marietta, Ohio. TTSS

A FIGHT.—A fight occurred in a house of illrepute in Diamond alley last night, in consequence of which a nymph named Louisa Roe found herself lodged in the lock-up, with a bad tored head. She claims that, although in the minority, she had the right sideof the fight.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has undrgone a variety of changes within the past twenty-four hours. It has snowed, moderated, snowed again, froze a little, and finally last night snowed some more. It is difficult to predict what kind of weather we will have to-day.

THE ART GALLERY.—Messrs. Linford & Johns, the proprietors of the Pittsburgh Art Gallery, are now prepared to dispose of annual tickets, admitting the holder to the semi-annual exhibitions in April and October. The low price of the tickets (two for five dollars) places for three dollars) warrants the belief that the friends of art in this locality will invest in them freely.

MONONGAHELA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The annual election for Managers of the Monongahela Bridge Company was held at the toll house yesterday. Messrs. C. G. Hussey, Robert Rodgers and W. C. Robinson were appointed judges of the election, which resulted as follows: T. H. Miller, jr., Robert Rodgers, Alexander Clarke, Samuel Watson Carr, Daniel Davis, Aaron Floyd, Wm. Holmes, James Caldwell, Wm. Morrison, James McAuley, George Heiter, Thomas L. Sheilds and Wm. Thaw.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A drover whose name we failed to learn was severely injured on Saturday afternoon, while driving cattle through Etna borough. He was riding a mule which became stubborn, and he alighted and was walking behind the animal, when it kicked at him, the shoe striking him just below the left eye, fracturing the bone. It was supposed at first that the eye was destroyed, but the physician in attendance thinks that with good care the sight can be saved. The man was then brought to this city where he resides.

The Essay Contest.

The essay contest at the Pittsburgh Female College, by the members of the senior class for the President's prize, will take place on Friday evening, and as we have said before it promises to be the most interesting of any that has yet taken place in the College. In addition to the essays there will be some excellent vocal and instrumental music, so that the evening's entertainment is calculated to be enjoyable. On this occasion the doors will open at 6:30, and the exercises commence promptly at seven o'clock, closing in ample time for the late accommodation of those who live at a distance. In order that there may be no delay in gaining admission, tickets have been left at Meiner & Bloom's and Hyde & Fisher's, and those intending to be present can procure them.

That Real Estate Case.

There seems to be no doubt that proceedings will be instituted at an early day for the recovery of that hundred acre parcel of land alluded to in a recent issue of the COMMERCIAL, and which fortunately, or unfortunately, as the case may be, lies in the very heart of Pittsburgh. It is positively asserted by parties who hold the patent in question out in lots who hold the patent in question out in lots had no shadow of authority for the proceedings, that he is the rightful owner of the land, and that consequently all the transactions in lots, superintendence of sale this made have been conducted without due regard to law. In addition to